

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL	25X1	25X1
COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia		REPORT NO.	
TOPIC	1. AT Battalion in Cesky Krumlov			
	2. Preliminary Training at Schools			
EVALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED		25X1
DATE OF CONTENT				
DATE OBTAINED		DATE PREPARED	24 June 1953	
REFERENCES			25X1	
PAGES	2			
ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)				
REMARKS				
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1. [redacted] the 1st AT Bn (1. protitankovy oddil) in Cesky Krumlov (N 41/4 847 [redacted] was subordinate to the division stationed at C. Budejovice (O 49/9 96) and was located in the barracks installation occupied by the 1st Inf Regt. 1
2. The battalion was organized into a headquarters platoon of about 30 men; the first battery, which numbered about 30 men and was equipped with four 76-mm guns towed by Ford Canada trucks; the second battery, which numbered 50 to 60 recruits and was equipped with four 76-mm guns; and the third battery, whose size and equipment conformed with the size and the equipment of the first battery. All soldiers knew that the actual strength was below the authorized strength.
3. Commander of the 1st AT Bn was Captain Jan Tomasek, who, in April 1952, was reassigned to the division headquarters stationed in C. Budejovice. His successor was Captain Emil Bartak, who allegedly served in the Czechoslovakian West Army during the war. Political officer was Junior Lieutenant Zeman (fnu).

Preliminary Training at Czechoslovakian Schools.

4. In 1950, the Ministry for Education issued an ordinance on military training at schools, which affected junior highs schools (former citizens' schools), schools of the third category (trade schools and highs schools), and universities and introduced 3 hours of instruction per week on a new subject called Physical and Military Education at schools of the 3d category and highs schools. Teachers of gymnastics usually acted as instructors. Although a directive provided for the performance of military education in close cooperation with the nearest post [redacted] Training focussed on formal order exercises, drill and map-reading. The ordinance also provided for the performance of a major routine march every 2 months and, prior to the conclusion of a school year in June, a final military exercise, which lasted one day. In June 1952, an exercise performed in C. Krumlov involved a number of students who represented an enemy sabotage group which had penetrated into Czechoslovakia and operated in the area around C. Krumlov. When the group was traced by the other students a fight developed, with loam lumps and fir-cones serving as projectiles.
5. [redacted] after 1950 instruction schedules at universities weekly included a whole day of military education, and required students to go to a barracks installation put on uniforms and take up rifles. They underwent normal military training by officers or NCOs.

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6. Schools subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense (MNO) included "Zizkovy skoly", which were schools for the new crop of military personnel; "Hakenovy skoly", which were schools training political experts for military units and had the status of reserve officer candidate schools with the graduates leaving as officers; the military medical faculty in Hradec Kralove, whose instructors were military personnel and whose students became members of the Army on admission; and the Technical Military Academy (Vojenska technicka akademie) in Brno, which was the former Brno Technical University taken over by the MNO, with officers employed as instructors and students becoming army personnel on admission.

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1. Comment. The AT battalion and the 1st Inf Regt of the 1st Mtz Rifle Div in C. Krumlov are confirmed. . The designation of the 1st AT Bn is reported for the first time. It is undetermined whether all independent battalions

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